MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1982

Israel

West Bank, Gaza Unrest -- IDF soldiers fired at stone-throwing demonstrators near Hebron, killing one youth and injuring two others, Jerusalem radio reported. Two demonstrators were likewise injured in Nabulus. Earlier, the radio noted that five Nabulus residents were hospitalized after being shot by IDF soldiers in the course of stormy demonstrations, Jerusalem radio reported. An IDF soldier was wounded during the demonstrations in the city, which was placed under curfew. Five stone-throwing demonstrators were wounded in Ramallah, the radio said, and in clashes at the Gaza refugee camp of Jabalyah, four IDF soldiers and four of their attackers were wounded.

New Settlements, Demonstrations -- In a speech marking the establishment of Telem's Nahal settlement in the southern Hebron Hills, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon called on Israelis to reconcile their differences by unifying round the Zionist banner of settlement, Jerusalem radio reported. Asserting that there is no connection between the Sinai evacuation and the settlement drive in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan, Sharon said Jews and Arabs will live together in Judaea and Samaria forever. Peace Now demonstrators managed to evade IDF soldiers and interrupt Sharon's speech, the radio said, whereupon fighting broke out between the demonstrators and their opponents. Peace Now activists also demonstrated at the inauguration of a Nahal settlement in the 'Arava. Eleven Nahal settlements were established on Independence Day, the radio noted.

UK Request on Arms for Argentina -- The British Foreign Office summoned Israel's ambassador in London to ask if Israel has supplied helicopter missiles to Argentina since the invasion of the Falkland Islands, Jerusalem radio reported. Britain asked the Israelis not to supply any more arms to Argentina, according to the LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION. However, Israeli Foreign Ministry officials have expressed "amazement" that the British Foreign Office publicized the meeting, thereby helping to spread "unfounded rumors" about Israel's stance in the Falklands crisis, Jerusalem radio noted.

Syria

Warning to Israel -- Syrian missiles in Lebanon will be fired at any Israeli aircraft within their range, a responsible Syrian source warned in reaction to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's latest statement on the Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' Valley, SANA reported. Syria will confront any Israeli aggression against the Palestinians and Lebanese, the source also cautioned.

Agreement With Fatah -- After a meeting in Damascus between Ba'th Party and Fatah officials to discuss a unified strategy of action, the two sides issued a joint statement, carried by SANA, that detailed nine points of agreement. These include: The establishment of a Syrian-PLO national strategy; agreement that the main effect of the Iraq-Iran war has been to remove Iraq from the confrontation with the "Zionist enemy"; a call for further entrenching cooperation with Iran's Islamic revolution; and agreements on the need to end the Lebanese crisis and bring about greater unity between Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian Revolution.

Al-Asad USSR Visit -- President Hafiz al-Asad will shortly visit the Soviet Union, Monte Carlo radio reported citing Damascus sources.

Egypt

NDP Affairs -- President Husni Mubarak has appointed Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din as secretary general of the National Democratic Party (NDP), MENA reported. After an NDP Political Bureau meeting chaired by Mubarak, Muhyi ad-Din said attempts will be made to strengthen the NDP by making decisions about "leaders whose circumstances do not permit them to achieve the required performance" and by defining the party's ideology in a clearer and

more accurate way, according to another MENA report. On other subjects, Muhyi ad-Din said the Political Bureau stressed that Egypt will enter the autonomy negotiations with "enthusiasm and an intense desire" to achieve the goal of full autonomy for the Palestinians.

'Arab Welcome' for Sinai Recovery -- AL-AHRAM praised the "Arab welcome" for the liberation of the Sinai as expressed by the media of a number of Arab states, MENA reported.

Lebanon

A countrywide strike was held to protest the assassination of Islamic Federations and Societies Chairman Shaykh Ahmad 'Assaf, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Eight persons, whose identity and political affiliation have not been disclosed, have been arrested in connection with the crime, the radio added.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Two Iraqi planes were shot down by Iranian Air Force fighters and crashed in the southwestern region of Iran, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

Iraq

The mediation of the Islamic and nonaligned committees has reached a dead end and no further hope can be pinned on it, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz declared in an interview with Kuwaiti newspapers reported by INA. Emphasizing that Iran has rejected the principle of negotiations, 'Aziz added that the Islamic Good Offices Committee "has failed completely."

'Aziz attacked the United States and said it is siding with Iran and encouraging Israel to supply Iran with weapons, spare parts and military experts.

Commenting on relations with the Soviet Union, 'Aziz stressed that they are normal and that the USSR is committed to implementing all of the contracts it signed with Iran. When asked about mediation of the conflict between Syria and Iraq, 'Aziz said he believed Syria had closed all doors to efforts exerted in this regard.

Iran

Oil Sale Denial -- Government spokesman Ahmad Tavokoli denied the rumor that Iran is selling oil to the United States, Tehran's Arabic service reported.

Ahmad Khomeyni Interview -- Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri "is the only person capable of assuming leadership" in Iran in the future, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's son, Ahmad Khomeyni, said in an interview with ETTELA'AT, IRNA reported. Montazeri's "unparalleled records of struggle" and "unwavering determination" qualify him as the country's supreme religious authority in the future, Ahmad Khomeyni added.

Saudi Arabia

An official Saudi source categorically denied that Saudi Arabia had links with any member of an alleged coup plot in Iran, SPA reported. Iranian authorities publicized the details of the alleged coup attempt in an effort to influence Iranian public opinion against Saudi Arabia and convince it to get rid of the opposition to the Iranian regime, the source added.

Libya

Libya's economic position is not difficult despite the "U.S. blockade" which is supported by Saudi Arabia, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted in a speech reported by Voice of Arab Homeland radio. Saudi Arabia has flooded the world market with oil to weaken the economic position of other petroleum countries that have rejected the domineering U.S. attitude, he added.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 083 *29 April 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Attends Soviet Embassy Reception C 1
Soviet Defense Committee Delegation Departs C 1
Pashtun Leader Ghafar Khan Visits Pakistan C 1
Syrian Ba'th Party Delegation Arrives 28 Apr C 2
Karmal Chairs Session on Water, Land Reform C 2
Defense Ministry Announcement on Training C 3
Nur Ahmad Nur Speaks at Army Promotion Ceremony C 3
Briefs: New Biweekly Publication C 3

BANGLADESH

Second Special Martial Law Tribunal Established D 1
Government To Establish Press Commission [AFP] D 1
Import of 14 Industrial, Other Items Banned [AFP] D 1
Doctors Prohibited From Seeking Jobs Abroad [AFP] D 2

INDIA

Gandhi Reportedly Postpones Visits to U.S., USSR [AFP] E 1
STATESMAN Comments on Gandhi Visit to U.S. [24 Apr] E 1
More on Visit of SRV's Nguyen Co Thach E 2
Meeting With Gandhi E 2
Joint Statement E 3
Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati Begins Visit E 4
Afghan Refugees Demonstrate at USSR Embassy [AFP] E 4
Ghandhi Urges Amritsar People To Maintain Peace E 4
'Outside Powers' Blamed for Amritsar Incident E 5

IRAN

Government Spokesman Denies Oil Sale to U.S. I 1
Velayati Comments Before Leaving for India I 1
Further Remarks I 1
Communique No 869 Reports Military Successes I 2
Special Envoy 'Abbas Sorush Leaves for UAE I 3
Montazeri Mentioned as Khomeyni's Successor I 3
AFP Report I 4
More 'Information' on Coup, Shari'atmadari I 5
Majlis Official Links Shari'atmadari With CIA I 6
Khomeyni Addresses Guards Corps Publication Dept I 6
DPRK Premier, Delegation Continue Visit I 7
Confer With Industries Minister I 7
Meet Road Minister I 8
Energy Minister Comments I 8

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

RISING NEPAL Welcomes U.S. Aid Agreements [1 Apr] P 1

SRI LANKA

MP Alleges CIA Played Role in Splitting SLFP [SUN 20 Apr] P 1

KARMAL ATTENDS SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD282036 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and President of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this evening attended a reception given by the Soviet Embassy in Kabul in honour of V. Makeyev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his accompanying delegation who had come to Kabul to attend the forth glorious anniversary of the April Revolution.

The reception was attended by members of the Politburo, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, the chairman and members of the Council of Ministers and other high-ranking party and government officials.

SOVIET DEFENSE COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD282120 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Defense Committee of the Soviet Union, which had come to Afghanistan for a friendly visit at the invitation of the peace, solidarity and friendship organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, returned today to the Soviet Union.

PASHTUN LEADER GHAFAR KHAN VISITS PAKISTAN

LD281852 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the well known Pashtun militant and leader, left the DRA today by way of Towr Kham for Peshawar. He was accompanied by Sulayman Laeq, minister of nationalities and tribes; the provincial party committee secretary and governor of Nangarhar Province; the commander of Nangarhar's 11th Division and a number of officials from the party and government of Nangarhar Province; Ajmal Khatak and [words indistinct] of Pashtuns in Afghanistan as far as Towr Kham, where they bade him farewell.

According to one report, thousands of Pashtuns, including Khan 'Abdol Wali Khan, leaders of the Pakistan National Democratic Party, [words indistinct] leaders of tribes; leaders of the National Progressive Party; political, social and cultural figures; journalists; hundreds of representatives of other nationalities residing in Pakistan as well as elders, workers, peasants and students came to Towr Kham to welcome Ghafar Khan.

Speaking to the people who had come to welcome Ghafar Khan, Sulayman Laeq said: The goal of the Afghan revolution is the freedom of Afghanistan. Our revolution wants peace at home and throughout the world, but imperialism and [words indistinct] of the old world are hostile to this revolution. He said the revolution has [words indistinct] and has dealt a strong blow to the enemies.

Sulayman Laeq added: There is no force in the world capable of disrupting the fraternal relations between the Pashtuns of this side and those of the other side and (?imposing) their will on them.

The minister of nationalities and tribes assured the Pashtun tribes on behalf of the PDPA and DRA Government of their complete support and sympathy.

According to the report, Ajmal Khatak, the well-known Pashtun poet, made a statement at the Towr Kham gathering. Later the following slogans were shouted:

Long live the Afghan revolution!
Long live Pashtun brotherhood!
Babrak Karmal and Wali Khan are brothers!
Long live Ghafar Khan!
May revolutionary Afghanistan be strong!

The minister of nationalities and tribes said Khan Ghafar Khan has gone to Peshawar for a few days' rest and will later return to the DRA to serve the people of Afghanistan.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 APR

GF281943 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] A Syrian delegation led by (Ahmad Qabalan), member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Ba'th Party and official of the Damascus committee, arrived in Kabul today to participate in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution. The delegation was received at Kabul International Airport by a representative of the International Relations Department of the PDPA Central Committee and a number of secretaries of social organizations.

KARMAL CHAIRS SESSION ON WATER, LAND REFORM

LD270858 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr (BAKHTAR) -- The fourth session of the joint commission of the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the DRA on the just and democratic land reforms was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of Revolutionary Council of DRA.

Babrak Karmal drew the attention of the commission to the urgent importance of the implementation of just and democratic land reforms and water distribution and said:

The agrarian policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is based on ensuring social justice, growth of national economy and carrying out deep social and economic transformations in the country. The implementation of these just and democratic land reforms, Karmal said, is in accord with the basic principles of the holy religion of Islam.

He added that the elimination of backwardness which resulted from unjust relations and the building of an advanced and flourishing Afghanistan, the democratic land and water reforms are an urgent task, and the realization of this task required endeavours and efforts of all the party and state organizations and organs.

The session discussed reports on the execution of the operational plans of the first, second and third complementary stages of land and water reforms.

While approving the report, the commission gave specific duties to the party and state organizations and organs for the acceleration of the implementation of the land and water reforms and distribution of official land ownership documents.

The commissions for coordination and evaluation of land reforms of the provinces were given the authority to take appropriate actions to accelerate the implementation of land reforms in keeping with the laws and regulations and to provide facilities for the distribution of land to the deserved persons.

The joint commission pointed out that though the party committees and local state organs revolutionary committees of farmers for the distribution of land and farmers' committees for the distribution of water should be formed at the earliest all over the country.

At the end the commission approved the first part of the operational plan of the fourth complementary stage of democratic land and water reforms presented by the Ministries of Public Works, Water and Power, Public Health and Education and the Rural Development Department which is to be applied in the current year in Dehsabz, Bagrami and Charasyab District of Kabul Province.

The fourth operational plan is at building, revival and repairing of infrastructural constructions of the villages such as the roads, bridges, culverts and irrigation systems, provision of hygenic drinking water, construction of health centres and schools which will be implemented side by side with the programme of land and water reforms for extending social services and consequently for the elevation of economic, social and cultural level of people especially in the villages.

The commission also approved certain main documents regarding the land and water reforms.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON TRAINING

LD282230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Ministry of National Defense announcement -- date not given]

[Text] The Department of Education and Training of the Ministry of National Defense accepts students to the military school, higher military training institutions, short-term officers' courses and NCO courses under the following conditions:

1. Graduates of the eighth grade and students of the ninth grade who are 15-16 years old, for the ninth grade of military school.

2. Students of the 12th grade and graduates of the 12th grade who are less than 21 years old, for air and military universities and the technical academy.

3. Graduates of the 9th, 10th, 11th and higher grades who are 18-25 years old, for short-term officers' courses.

4. Graduates of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades and students of the ninth grade who are 18-25 years old, for short-term NCO courses.

Those desiring to attend the above courses should apply beginning 30 April to the training and educational offices or military command centers in the provinces, or in Kabul, to the Department of Education and Training, located on Darulaman Street. They must produce their citizenship cards and educational documents.

Ministry of National Defense representatives will be present in the eighth [words indistinct] as of 30 April.

NUR AHMAD NUR SPEAKS AT ARMY PROMOTION CEREMONY

LD270910 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr (BAKHTAR) -- A number of officers of the armed forces of the DRA were promoted to the rank of lieutenant generals on the eve of the fourth anniversary of April Revolution.

Speaking at the ceremony held for the distribution of promotion cards, Nur Ahmad Nur, member of Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA said:

"It is fortunate that the promotion of the officers to the ranks of generals takes place during the revolutionary phase of the April Revolution and immediately after the successful convocation of the PDPA's countrywide conference which has described the policy of the PDPA and the state and has set all the criteria for the development in which the position of the army has also been clearly specified."

BRIEFS

NEW BIWEEKLY PUBLICATION -- The Foreign Ministry's Publications and Information Department has begun publishing a biweekly called FOREIGN AFFAIRS BULLETIN, in accordance with the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee's Secretariat. The eight-page weekly contains "official documents connected with the country's foreign policy." [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 82 GF]

SECOND SPECIAL MARTIAL LAW TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED

BK281751 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has constituted Special Martial Law Tribunal Number 2 with Brigadier Abdus Salem BSP [Bangladesh military title] as its chairman. The tribunal will have jurisdiction all over Bangladesh.

The other members of the tribunal are: Commander Mohammad Abdul Mujib of Bangladesh Navy; Wing Commander C.A.M. Asaqul Islam BSP; Mohammad Hamidal Haq, Magistrate First Class Comilla; and Khurshid Alam Mazumder, additional district and session judge, Dacca.

The special martial law tribunal constituted by the CMLA on 3 April 1982 shall be called Special Martial Law Tribunal Number 1.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH PRESS COMMISSION

BK250648 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Dacca, 24 April (AFP) -- The Bangladesh military government today decided to set up a press commission to "examine the present state of the press in the country" in response to the longstanding demand of the professional journalists in this country.

The decision to form the commission and also to examine people in the profession while making recommendations for improving professional standards was taken at a meeting of the civil-military advisory council presided over by army strongman Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad.

The Dacca journalists had put forward certain points relating to the setting up of the press commission when Gen. Ershad visited the National Press Club last Wednesday.

The 15-member press commission, headed by a High Court or Supreme Court judge or an eminent personality, will have a life of six months beginning from May 1 next, an official announcement said.

Representatives from newspapers, news agencies, the Press Council and the Ministries of Law, Home Affairs, Defence and Information will also sit on the commission to study the growth, ownership, management pattern and financial structure of the press in Bangladesh.

It will also look after the economic viability of the newspaper industry, review the press laws to ensure freedom and responsibility and professional performance and training of journalists, the announcement said.

IMPORT OF 14 INDUSTRIAL, OTHER ITEMS BANNED

BK251455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Dacca, 25 Apr (AFP) -- The military authorities have imposed an immediate ban on the import of 14 industrial and other items in line with the new regime's policy of protecting indigenous industries and maximizing their production.

The ban covers items including PVC compound (shoe grade), cellophane paper, dry cell batteries, electric light-bulbs up to 100 watts, electric ceiling fans, electrical accessories, hand sprayers, locks and padlocks of certain sizes, torch lights, telephone sets and telephone exchanges up to 10 lines.

A conditional ban has also been imposed on the import of 14 other items like cycle tires and tubes, second hand or reconditioned buses, trucks and jeeps (except microbus, minibus, coaster and pickup), aluminum conductors, fire extinguishers and steel or wooden body ships up to 1,000 tons.

Import of such items may be allowed only when necessary with specific permission from the government.

The government is to keep a close eye on market behavior so that action can be taken if necessary, it added.

DOCTORS PROHIBITED FROM SEEKING JOBS ABROAD

BK251457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Dacca, 25 Apr (AFP) -- The new military government of General H.M. Ershad has banned Bangladeshi doctors from seeking jobs overseas before serving in rural areas of the country for a minimum 5 years, an official communique said today.

The communique was issued after a 6-hour meeting of the council of advisers of Chief Martial Law Administrator General Ershad.

It said that on completion of 5 years service in rural areas, the government will still only consider a small number of doctors for employment abroad, "keeping in view the requirement and number of doctors available in the country."

Most doctors, including those coming out fresh from the country's nearly one dozen medical colleges, prefer employment abroad or postings in urban areas and they sometimes decline to go to rural areas.

There are already restrictions on doctors intending to go abroad for better paid jobs. The new measure by the martial law regime is intended to help rural areas where over 91 percent of Bangladesh's 90 million people live.

GANDHI REPORTEDLY POSTPONES VISITS TO U.S., USSR

BK290616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Apr (AFP) -- India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visits to the United States and the Soviet Union, scheduled for this summer, are being postponed, the TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reported today.

Mrs Gandhi was due to visit the Soviet Union in June and the United States a month later. The government declined immediate comment on the report but an official announcement was expected later in the day. The U.S. Embassy also refused to confirm or deny a possible postponement.

Officials quoted by the newspaper said the postponement, less than a fortnight after the trips were announced, was due to the presidential election scheduled for the last week in June.

But the TIMES cast doubt on the officials' explanation, noting that Mrs Gandhi's candidate for the presidential post should be selected a month before the election and no major hurdle in the balloting is foreseen.

The president is elected by an electoral college comprised of votes from the parliament and the 22 state assemblies. Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party is secure in 2,300 of the country's 3,200 assembly seats and 471 of the 787 seats in parliament.

"Second thoughts seem to have occurred on the usefulness of the prime minister paying visits to two countries within a narrow distance of a month," the newspaper said.

"Like the announcement of the visits, the postponement is being announced simultaneously, a clear enough indication that Mrs Gandhi prefers to accord equal importance to both superpowers."

The daily suggested the postponement was the result of "global and bilateral" considerations and added: "While there is no specific problem in the Indo-Soviet relations, a great deal of work is needed to prepare the ground for making her visit to the United States meaningful."

The U.S. decision to invite Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq prior to Mrs Gandhi's visit, presumbly as an indication of its policy of equating India with Pakistan, could be a factor in postponing the visit, the paper said.

"A visit by the prime minister to Washington later than now seems to be in India's reckoning a better bet in the larger bilateral relations.... A meeting at the highest level of the two governments could be both promising and risky; any disagreement at such a level could be more frustrating in resolving the issues," the paper said.

"While asking for postponement, indications are known to have been given about a possible visit to both Moscow and Washington later this year."

The paper could not say if Mrs Gandhi will stick to her plans to visit Finland, Denmark and Norway in early June.

STATESMAN COMMENTS ON GANDHI VISIT TO U.S.

BK290551 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: "To Washington With Hope"]

[Text] Mrs Gandhi was evidently pleased with her recent visit to Britain, and has every reason to be with the talks she had in Saudi Arabia. Far more important journeys are planned for the near future, and the prime minister has clearly indicated her special interest in them.

She has left no one in doubt that she regards her projected visit to the United States as a major exercise in personal diplomacy. That she would visit the Soviet Union this summer was already known: Her mention of it while disclosing her plan for the American visit was a confirmation presumably intended to create an impression of balance. But what was really needed for a balance was a dialogue in Washington, and she was obviously happy that she was going to achieve a measure of it -- at least in formal terms. It is too much to expect that this visit alone will lead to a substantive and durable balance in India's relations with the two super powers, or in New Delhi's foreign policy generally. But the prime minister would not have shown the kind of interest she did if she had not had some hope of greater understanding with the United States. It was not left to the two governments to make a formal announcement after the plan had been finalized in every detail; she herself chose to tell the press about it even before the dates and the itinerary had been settled. If there seemed to be an implied message for the Reagan administration that she was looking forward to the dialogue, it must have been fully intended. Although she is responding to a U.S. invitation, she had apparently indicated her interest much earlier.

However, the prime minister is astute and realistic enough not to expect any sudden and major change. If a reminder was needed of Washington's continued preferences and priorities, it has come from the report that President Reagan has also invited General Ziaul Haq who is likely to visit the U.S.A. before Mrs Gandhi. If the Reagan administration cannot expect India to weaken its ties with Moscow for the sake of better understanding with the United States, it would be equally naive of New Delhi to believe that Washington would allow its own interest in such understanding to damage what it perceives to be its immediate strategic interests in Southeast Asia. Despite the Reagan administration's reported willingness to recognize India as the principal power in South Asia, it may not be easily convinced that there are more important and abiding interests to be served with Indian cooperation. All that Mrs Gandhi can hope for is that her talks in Washington will contribute to this realization. She has apparently been persuaded that President Reagan is not impervious to the lessons to be drawn from the course of recent events or unmindful of the way in which India has tried to defuse tensions created by them. The belief has possibly been encouraged by the fact that, despite much hawkish rhetoric, the Reagan administration's actions have been far more restrained than feared at one time. Washington, on its part, must have noted the new orientation of New Delhi's economic policies, its evident interest in reducing its dependence on Soviet military supplies and the greater readiness with which it is now prepared to criticize certain aspects of Soviet foreign policy, though still without naming the Russians.

MORE ON VISIT OF SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH

Meeting With Gandhi

BK281615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, who met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi today, told a news conference later that he had apprised her about the new developments in Southeast Asia. He also exchanged views with her on steps to restore stability in the region. He said Vietnam welcomes India's contribution in this regard. He said he is fully satisfied with his 5-day visit to India and his talks with Mrs Gandhi, the external affairs minister and other ministers were fruitful.

The Vietnamese minister expressed great appreciation for India's cooperation in the economic development of his country. He said Vietnam has reserved a special place for cooperation with India and would like to have long-term arrangments. Indo-Vietnamese economic cooperation can be a model for other developing countries.

In reply to questions, Nguyen Co Thach said some areas in the agricultural field have been identified for further cooperation. These include palm oil and coconut, cotton and rubber cultivation. India could also meet Vietnam's requirements of railway equipment and help it in the rehabilitation of its sick textile mills. The two countries have agreed in principle to establish joint commission on economic and technical cooperation.

Joint Statement

BK281505 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1428 GMT 28 Apr 82

["Joint statement of Vietnam foreign minister's visit to India" -- ISI headline]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to India from April 24 to 29, 1982. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam was accompanied by his wife, Madam Phan Thi Phuc, and a number of officials.

2. The minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam laid wreaths at Rajghat and Shantivana.

3. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam and members of the party paid short visits to Kashmir and Khajuraho. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam and members of his delegation also visited sites of industrial and cultural interest.

4. The minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam, accompanied by Nguyen Quang Tao, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to India, called on and had cordial talks with President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy; Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee; Railway Minister P.C. Sethi; and Minister for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction Rao Birendra Singh. Minister of State for Commerce S.V. Patil called on the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

5. The minister for foreign affairs and the minister of external affairs of India, aided by their respective delegations, held two rounds of discussions in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reviewed recent international developments especially in Southeast Asia. Expressing concern at continuing tensions in Southeast Asia they affirmed that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate and that efforts should be made to resolve all outstanding problems in the region in order to reestablish conditions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Both sides expressed support for dialogues among the countries concerned.

6. The two sides reviewed at length bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, railways and industries, science and technology, and education and culture. Both sides reaffirmed that future cooperation should be in a planned manner on a long-term basis. They agreed that such cooperation in the fields specified above would be mutually beneficial, would strengthen each other's economy and would be in spirit of South-South cooperation.

7. The two sides agreed in principle to establish a joint commission on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

8. The two sides agreed that the visit of the minister of external affairs of India to Vietnam in February 1982 and the present visit of the minister for foreign affairs of Vietnam to India have made an important contribution to further strengthening and expanding the friendly and warm relations between the two countries and in development of the planned and multifarious cooperation between them.

9. The minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam thanked the minister of external affairs of India for the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation at all places in India. The minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam extended an invitation to the minister of external affairs of India to pay a visit to Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI BEGINS VISIT

BK281355 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day visit to this country. External Affairs Minister Sarasimha Rao, Foreign Secretary Natwar Singh and diplomats received him at the airport.

Dr Velayati told newsmen at the airport that he will discuss with the Indian leaders expansion of political, economic and bilateral matters. The Iranian foreign minister is accompanied by six deputy ministers and senior officials.

Dr Velayati said India and Iran have long cultural, historic and religious relations. Both are members of the Nonaligned Movement and believe in independence from great and superpowers. Dr Velayati said a good percentage of people in India are Muslim and this can bring the two countries closer.

AFGHAN REFUGEES DEMONSTRATE AT USSR EMBASSY

BK270958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 27 April (AFP) -- Chanting "jihad" (Moslem holy war) and death to the enemies, hundreds of Afghan refugees today demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy here on the fourth anniversary day of the Marxist takeover in Afghanistan.

Indian security forces cordoned off the embassy building situated in New Delhi's posh diplomatic enclave and blocked all entry routes to prevent the demonstrators from proceeding towards the premises.

The demonstrations were organised by the fundamentalist Islamic association of Afghan students and refugees in India and the moderate Islamic union of Afghan mujahideen (Moslem fighters) in India.

In-fighting and differences among the various Moslem insurgents groups fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul surfaced in today's demonstrations here.

The two groups started marching towards the Soviet Embassy from two different directions and police moved to stop them outside the embassy building.

In a memorandum posted on the embassy wall, the protesters demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and restoration of the right of the people "to determine freely their political, social, cultural and economic fate without any interference from outside."

On this day in 1978, Nur Mohammed Taraki seized power in Afghanistan, toppling the regime of Mohammed Daud. Mr Taraki was later killed when Hafizollah Amin in turn took power in a counter-coup in September of the same year.

GANDHI URGES AMRITSAR PEOPLE TO MAINTAIN PEACE

BK281631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has appealed to the people of Punjab as a whole and of Amritsar in particular to maintain peace and communal harmony. In a message to a citizens meeting in Amritsar today, she hoped that the people and the Government of Punjab will jointly be able to curb the extremist tendencies in the state.

Home Minister Zail Singh and Industry Minister Tiwari appraised the prime minister of the situation in Punjab after making an on-the-spot study of the developments in the state.

An official spokesman in Chandigarh said today that the situation throughout Punjab continues to be under control. No untoward incident has been reported from anywhere during the last 24 hours. Reports have come from some places of the state where Hindus and Sikhs have formed committees to safeguard the religious places.

In Amritsar, Zail Singh, M.B. Tiwari and Punjab Chief Singh Darbara Singh today headed a peace march which went throughout the areas where curfew was clamped yesterday following some violent incidents. The curfew, which has been extended till tomorrow evening, was relaxed for 1 hour for the purpose. Hundreds of citizens belonging to different political parties and communities joined the peace march, raising slogans in support of communal harmony.

According to PTI, Zail Singh said that the center is considering the Punjab Government suggestion to declare Dal Khalsa as an unlawful organization. The home minister was talking to newsmen.

'OUTSIDE POWERS' BLAMED FOR AMRITSAR INCIDENT

BK290922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Home Minister Zail Singh told the Rajya Sabha today that some outside powers hostile to India are behind the acts of desecretation in Amritsar. Replying to questions on a calling attention motion he said no Sikh organization is behind them. The Dal Khalsa, which has claimed responsibility for the incident, is a blot on the fair name of Sikh. The calling attention motion was in the name of Harkishen Singh Surjit, Communist Party of India-Marxist, and others. Surjit accused the administration of having taken no action on the nefarious activities of the Dal Khalsa and said that they should be given no quarter.

Zail Singh appealed to members for restraint. He said he had visited the affected areas and found that the common Hindus and Muslims were living in amity. The despicable act against two temples and a later attack on two gurdwaras [Sikh shrines] were condemned by all. It is one of the cardinal tenets of the Sikh religion to protect the cow. Likewise, there is no Hindu who does not have deep respect for the Granthsaheb [Sikh sacred book] and gurdwara. People must remain vigilant against elements trying to foster separatism in the country for their own ends. He recalled that similar provocations have been organized in Moradabad and Allahabad also to rouse the feelings of the one community against the other.

Zail Singh said that the Sikh religious leaders have agreed to allow their premises to be searched in order to find out the culprits. But the police [words indistinct] to carry out searches at the time of their own suiting so that the culprits do not escape. He said sheltering a criminal in a religious place is as bad as the crime itself, but he was not levelling charges against any organization. All religious and political leaders should disown the people indulging in such an activity, he said.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES OIL SALE TO U.S.

GF281933 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Following today's Cabinet meeting, government spokesman Ahmad Tavokoli, referring to the Iraqi regime's threats to the UAE, said: The Islamic Republic of Iran is the real protector of the sovereignty of the Islamic countries.

In asserting world imperialist hostility toward the Islamic Republic, he denied the rumor that Iran is selling oil to the United States.

VELAYATI COMMENTS BEFORE LEAVING FOR INDIA

LD281100 Tehran IRNA in English 0941 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- Heading a mission comprising officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Oil, Higher Education, Mines and Metals, and Islamic Guidance, and a number of Majlis deputies, Foreign Minister Velayati left Tehran this morning at 1030 local time for New Delhi. This trip is on the invitation of Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Prior to departure for India, the foreign minister said the visit was to develop bilateral political, economic, commercial and oil relations and to strengthen the common friendship between Iran and India. He said he will outline Iran's stands vis-a-vis the venue of the upcoming non-aligned conference.

Commenting on Saddam's recent remark that the Arab countries' silence would lead to his fall, the foreign minister said truth could be concealed for a short time only and as time went on, the people of the world would realise Saddam's true nature and Iran's rightful stands.

The foreign minister added that Saddam would naturally be isolated more among his neighbours with the victories of Iran in the warfronts. He said Iran felt obliged to safeguard the sovereignty and rights of Muslim countries neighbouring Iran, such as the United Arab Emirates. He announced Iran will definitely sever Saddam's hands if he invaded the United Arab Emirates.

Upon his departure, the foreign minister was seen off at the airport by the Indian ambassador to Iran and some Foreign Ministry officials.

Further Remarks

LD281218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Velayati by Central News Unit correspondent in Tehran on 28 April -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Velayati, is your trip to India today followup your recent trips to neighboring countries? Does it pursue the same aims?

[Answer] Yes, it is natural for every country to have closer ties with nearer countries than with those that are more distant. Considering the fact that that most of our neighbors are Islamic, and that large minorities of Muslims live in them, and considering the form our government and our interpretation of government and our sentimental relations with Muslims, it is natural for us to have friendly relations with our neighbors, especially Islamic countries or those countries with a high percentage of Muslims. India is not our neighbor, but it is not far from being our neighbor. We have longstanding religious, cultural and historical relations.

India is one of the main countries of the Nonaligned Movement and has relatively vast technological facilities. Considering the fact that we need technology -- but that we oppose relations with countries that seek to dominate our country -- of course, relations with India become important for us. In return, India needs our oil and our other facilities. Of course, with a bilateral relationship, preserving either side's rights and with mutual respect, it could help to expand and strengthen relations between the two countries, and as you said, the aim of this trip is not too far from our primary and orginal aims of setting up relations with Islamic and Third World countries and of giving priority to relations with neighboring countries.

[Question] Considering the fact that India is a nonaligned country, will you raise the issue of the imposed war?

[Answer] Definitely. Considering the fact that the war is our main issue, we will outline our just stand to the host country, wherever we go.

COMMUNIQUE NO 869 REPORTS MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD281738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Communique No 869 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the help of God and the prayers and blessings of the imam of the Islamic nation and the unstinting support of the Muslim people of Iran, achieve valuable successes every day. According to a report of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, between 1320 and 1345 today, two Iraqi planes were shot down by our fighter planes and crashed in the south western region.

At 0630 yesterday morning fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched a raid on enemy assembly points west of Darkhovin. Our planes bombed enemy positions and returned safely to their bases.

Yesterday in the Abadan sector ground force combatants opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed seven enemy trenches and foxholes, one 106-mm gun, one ammunition depot and one vehicle. The brave personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran also opened fire on enemy positions on the other side of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] and destroyed 13 trenches and foxholes, 1 82-mm mortar and 1 106-mm gun of the Saddamist forces.

The enemy opened heavy weapons fire on residential areas of Abadan and wounded or martyred several of our compatriots. Several residential units were also demolished.

An exchange of fire continued in the western operational sectors of the country. Thanks to the fire of Islam's forces in the Meymak, Sumar and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sectors, the enemy's artillery was halted. Several assembly points and two ammunition depots of the aggressors were destroyed and a number of their personnel were killed.

Our artillery units opened fire on the enemy's morotized units on the Halabchah and Biarah Road, and inflicted major losses and damage on the aggressors.

Gendarmerie units of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one tank, one command jeep and six trenches of the enemy in the Ilam sector. Our forces also killed or wounded 50 enemy troops in this sector.

Today, 10 Iraqi civilians presented themselves to the relevant authorities in one of the border regions of our country and sought asylum.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SPECIAL ENVOY 'ABBAS SORUSH LEAVES FOR UAE

LD281816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr 'Abbas Sorush, Foreign Minister Velayati's special envoy, left for Abu Dhabi this morning. He will meet and confer with UAE authorities about important regional issues and bilateral relations.

MONTAZERI MENTIONED AS KHOMEYNI'S SUCCESSOR

LD282146 Tehran IRNA in English 2002 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- In an interview with the Persian daily ETTELA'AT, Imam Khomeyni's son Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni has said that in his judgement Ayatollah Montazeri is the only person capable of assuming leadership in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the future. He said the past life of the ayatollah and his unparalleled records of struggle against the past regime as well as his unwavering determination was proved during torture in his prison days, coupled by other peculiarities all served to qualify him as the country's supreme religious authority in the future.

Talking elsewhere in the interview the hojjat ol-Eslam also said that the undeclared war had served to transform the armed forces' military philosophy from its traditional sense of war being an activity for safeguarding the territorial integrity of the country to one for safeguarding both their country and their spiritual convictions. He said also that the Islamic Revolutionary Guards worked closely and intimately with the regular armed forces in the battlefronts as had been without precedent. The following are more excerpts from the hojjat ol-Eslam's talks during the interview.

Ousted President Bani-Sadr did not do any good in his capacity as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He betrayed the armed forces. In fact he meant to pit the armed forces against the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in order that he might fulfill his own ends. He hoped that the war would break out so that we might be defeated, upon which he could discredit the line of the imam, and thereafter come to Tehran on army tanks and rescue the (U.S.) hostages here...."

"...The members of the ulema fall into three distinct categories: A first group are those who have records of struggle against the past regime. They were arrested, put into prisons and tortured and banished during the past regime. A second group are resistant to change. They fear that any novelty is likely to change their daily routine. They prefer to walk on a beaten path and few of this second group are foreign-inspired. There is a third group who were against monarchy and against tyranny and oppression, and who hated to see the United States plunder our resources, and who hated to see an armed forces here taking orders from American military advisers, but who despite that believed that there was nothing they could do to overcome the problem during the past regime. But fortunately, today all of these categories are closely unified with each other and with Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution...."

"...The Iraqi Muslims should learn from the experience of Iran.... They should make sure not to install a figure like Sadeq Qotbzadh (incriminated on charges of treason against the Islamic Republic) at the head of their radio and television.... They should make sure not to form a 'coalition cabinet' of heterogenous groups such as we had here immediately after the culmination of the Islamic revolution.... Iran did not gain all that experience at a low price. The lives of 72 of our precious men and members of the Islamic Republic Party, and of such personalities as Raja'i (ex-president) and Bahonar (ex-prime minister) and others is the price we paid for our experience which the Iraqi Muslims should heed and implement in Iraq...."

"...We believe that the future of Islamic Iraq will tilt the political military and economic balance of the region to a degree which will shake the West and East. We should never permit the West or East to determine the future of Iraq. There is a likelihood for reformational changes in Iraq which may happen in the event we should overlook the facts in that country. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will endorse fundamental changes in Iraq."

"Therefore should they find Saddam entangled in a situation and uncapable of remaining in power, they will no doubt try to do something. Will the Muslim people in Iraq or our own people, both of whom have lost multitudes of martyrs, forgive us if either of the two superpowers should take the [words indistinct] in that country? Any political upheaval in Iraq either in the interest of the Soviet Union or in the interest of the United States will not be to the benefit of the people of Iran and Iraq. In a Soviet-inspired coup in Iraq we shall have lost precisely as much as we would have lost in a U.S.-inspired coup there. In the event of a Soviet coup d'etat in Iraq some countries of the region will immediately declare their support for it, and we, who are neither inspired by the West nor by the East, will be unable to come into good terms with them, in which case we would only have to await the Muslims' uprising in Iraq. And if the coup should happen to be U.S. inspired, then it will be so much appealing to the countries of the Persian Gulf as to make a new war imperative on us...."

"In Iraq the communists are well organized, while the Iraqi Kurds fed by the Soviet Union, have united with the communists into a principal power in Iraq. The Muslim people in Iraq then would have to lead a house-to-house fight with them... if we should waste time and if we should fail to provide for a powerful and well-organised entity in Iraq, even if the Muslims are likely to triumph in the end.... But in the event of a revolution there Iraq will have to tackle problems for several years to come...."

"...And in the event of a coup d'etat, Iraq will certainly pull out its forces from Iran and will declare to the world that henceforth Iraq has no claims against Iran. But so what? If such be the case, who then will compensate the damages we have incurred? Will Iraq, eroded and furstrated in the war, be capable of paying such large damages? Or will those who have aided Iraq thus far pool their resources into a common fund in order to pay us our damages? We should think of the Muslim people who are being oppressed in Iraq. We should do our best lest Saddam might escape...."

AFP Report

NC281532 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Tehran, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, a veteran opponent of the late shah, was named here today by Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, son of Ayatollah Khomeyni, as his personal choice to succeed his father as Iran's "spiritual guide."

It was the first time that so prominent a political figure has come out with such firmness on the succession issue.

"Ayatollah Montazeri's long history of struggle clearly marks him out from other religious dignitaries," Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni said in an interview published by the daily ETELA'AT.

He added however that he was expressing his personal viewpoint and it would be "elected experts" who will decide on Ayatollah Khomeyni's successor.

Under the Constitution, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni pointed out, the role of "revolutionary guide" is decided by a committee of experts elected, in principle, by universal suffrage.

But according to some observers, by coming out in favor of Ayatollah Montazeri, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni has ensured that there is now small possibility of the expert commission ever materialising.

MORE 'INFORMATION' ON COUP, SHARI'ATMADARI

LD281144 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- In a televised programme Ahmad Abassi, son-in-law of Kazem Shari'atmadari, gave further information on the adopted coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said that Shari'atmadari did not express clearly his opinion on the goodness or badness of the issue but it seemed from his gestures and reaction that he thought it was better if the present authorities were replaced with others.

Concerning the decision that Kazem Shari'atmadari should leave his house two days before the start of the operation, Abbasi said that since there might be some disorders it was better that Shari'atmadari was not in his home.

When he was asked why he and Kazem Shari'atmadari did not report the plot to authorities, he said that in his opinion, as far as Shari'atmadari was concerned, since he was opposed to the government, he did not report it. However 'Abbasi said he himself had made a mistake in not informing the country's officials.

In another development Azerbaijan-born Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i, one of the combatant ulema of Mashhad, said on Tuesday that at one time Shari'atmadari had the ambition to become a Majlis deputy of the Pahlavi regime. However, he received a special message form the court urging him to give up his candidacy because the court had decided to make him a religious authority of the Islamic world. The court also gave him the name of "Shari'atmadari". His real name was Mohammad Kazem Mir-Fayzi.

Safa'i added that Shari'atmadari was the only member of the ulema who met the defunct shah in Tabriz after escape of the pro-Soviet Democratic Party member Pishevari from Azerbaijan in 1946. Safa'i added that Shari'atmadari announced that no one should talk against Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and in this regard one of these so-called ulema propagated that campaigns against the Pahlavi regime were religiously forbidden.

He then added that the martyr Qazi Tabataba'i had told Safa'i that during SAVAK interrogations. They asked the martyr how he had dared to oppose the shah when a religious authority (Shari'atmadari) had forbidden it. Safa'i also added that Shari'atmadari's son was currently in West Germany with other counterrevolutionaries.

He further added that Shari'atmadari preferred the defunct shah's "constitution" to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic which was approved by distinguished ulema of Islam. He also said that in a message to his agents, Shari'atmadari claimed that as long as Khomeyni was alive it was not possible to confront this republic but when he passed away he would overthrow this republic. He concluded that Kazem Mir-Fayzi (Shari'atmadari), even in the throes of the Iraqi-imposed war, had told his followers not to give soldiers to the government since he himself wanted to call for a jihad against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MAJLIS OFFICIAL LINKS SHARI'ATMADARI WITH CIA

LD291116 Tehran IRNA in English 0928 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 April (IRNA) -- The Majlis vice speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khoeyniha, revealed in an interview broadcast over the Iranian television tonight, more connection between Kazem Shari'atmadari and the CIA, through the ex-shah's intelligence organisation, SAVAK. He said that in addition to the recently foiled coup plot againt the Islamic Republic, Shari'atmadari had been further involved in a series of counterrevolutionary activities ever since the culmination of the Islamic revolution in Iran. The Hojjat ol-Eslam revealed that Shari'atmadari himself was the origin of a series of counter-revolutionary trends against the popular regime in Iran rather than his being provoked by certain foreign aligned elements such as Moqaddam Maraghe'i and Hassan Nazih (two former officials who held sensitive posts after the revolution and who in fact came into power through the recommendation of Shari'atmadari himself.)

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khoeyniha presented documents revealing Shari'atmadari's close connection with and support for the ex-shah and his intelligence service. According to these documents, taken from the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran by the Muslim students following the line of the imam, the pseudo religious leader was a firm backer of the defunct shah's "reforms" for the oppressed nation of Iran but he pretended to be against the shah's policy in a bid to preserve his own political status.

The documents presented by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khoeyniha were among shredded secret diplomatic documents which have been painstakingly pasted together by the Muslim students who took over the U.S. den of spies in 1979.

According to the documents, Shari'atmadari was even paid by the SAVAK and very willingly cooperated with this horrible organisation. Considering his good and friendly relations with the SAVAK of the ex-shah, the CIA entered the field to make an overall evaluation of the so-called ayatollah's status to find out whether he could serve the U.S. interests in Iran properly or not. After some evaluation, the CIA thought to make a "religious authority" of this pro-shah element so that he could become popular among the Muslim people of Iran and the peoples in Islamic countries of the region. The main objective of the CIA, according to the existing documents, was to bring into power a government in Iran which would guarantee U.S. interests in the country. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khoeyniha said in conclusion of his remarks that more documents would be disclosed in a near future on the same issue.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GUARDS CORPS PUBLICATIONS DEPT

LD281156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to officials and authors of the Publications Department of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps at a meeting on 28 April -- place not specified -- announcer-read]

[Text] First, I would like to thank you, gentlemen and the Guards Corps, who as leaders of the individuals [as heard] are serving Islam and the Islamic Republic in a committed manner. May God give them strength, make their martyrs companions of the martyrs of the dawn of Islam, and give succour to their survivors, which embraces everyone, so that they may take to its destination the Islamic Republic against which everyone has risen.

The importance of publication is equal to the blood that is being shed on the fronts. The pen of the ulema is superior to the blood of martyrs. The blood of the martyrs, extremely constructive and fruitful though it is, is not as constructive as the pen. In principle, it is the pen that creates martyrs, and it is the pen that nurtures martyrdom. That is why you should focus attention on the value of your work and realize that the more valuable a work, the more responsibility it carries. You, who work in the cultural part of the corps, should do something to make your publications useful. The publications under the previous regime were a powerful factor in corrupting and destroying the younger generation of boys and girls -- something for which you should compensate. You should devote a section in the corps' publications to advising the corpsmen themselves so that your work is both constructive with regard to the members of the Guards Corps and a guidance to others.

Now that most of foreign radios and publications are trying most vigorously to make our good news look bad, we should expand our propaganda to convey our views to other parts of the world. The service which you are rendering now, I may say, is more valuable than all the services rendered for the sake of Islam throughout history, for those who lived in the past did not have the sort of enemies we have now; those who lived in the past had to face only Rome and Iran; now we have to face the whole world. Today they are interfering here from across the oceans; they intend to interfere in the affairs of every country. And we, who want to stand on our own feet, should call upon the people to exercise steadfastness and to maintain their presence in the arena.

You invite the people to engage in what is good and appropriate. If you come across any difficulty you should stop it so that it does not spread. For all you know, there may be individuals who would want to infiltrate you and engage in improper actions. What is extremely important in publicity matters, and I have often pointed this out, is that you should bring into this important area those you are familiar with. As you have said, the seminary should also exercise supervision in order that you encounter neither difficulty nor error.

I pray for all of you and pray to God for success and protection for all of you and for the promotion of the Islamic Republic and the nation which has risen for the sake of God so that it will link up with the emergence of the lord of the era, God's peace be upon him.

DPRK PREMIER, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Confer With Industries Minister

LD281640 Tehran IRNA in English 1556 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- The industry minister, Mostafa Hashemi, met and conferred this morning with the DPRK prime minister and deputies of the DPRK Ministry of Industry and Mines in Tehran. After the meeting Hashemi said that bilateral general issues concerning industry were discussed. The industry minister added that hopefully mutual cooperation and industrial ties between Iran and the DPRK would be expanded in the near future.

The deputy of planning of the industry ministry, Homayun Yaqut Fam, also said that during negotiations they had with the DPRK mission, they discussed issues relating to zinc, lead and rolling mills as well as copper pipes, and steel industry. Some negotiations on construction materials like glass and bricks were also conducted.

Yaqut Fam said that the DPRK was ready to dispatch some experts to Iran to complete rolling mills construction. In the [word indistinct] field, he added that a list has been prepared according to which it was agreed that a 2 or 2 [as received] year contract for the (?sale) of iron products be concluded with Iran. It was further resolved that the DPRK would meet Iranian shortages in fish and silk worm (?needs).

In conclusion, it was also resolved that machinery, widely used in war stricken zones, be purchased from the DPRK.

Meet Road Minister

LD281731 Tehran IRNA in English 1623 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Apr (IRNA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's prime minister, Yi Chong-ok, who is currently heading a political and economic delegation to Iran, met and conferred with the minister of roads and transportation, Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan this morning.

The high-ranking Korean delegation arrived in Tehran on Sunday night to hold talks with Iranian officials.

During the meeting, which lasted for more than one hour, both sides exchanged views on issues related to transportation. The minister of roads and transportation, speaking to IRNA after the meeting, said that due to Iran's ample possibilities in the area of aviation, suggestions were made concerning the training of Korean pilots. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its readiness for putting a number of its passenger airplanes at the (?disposal) of the DPRK and it was agreed that a Korean delegation travel to Iran in the near future to visit the Iranian aviation facilities and to sign necessary agreements.

During the meeting talks were held on signing an aviation agreement between the two countries which would decrease the flight time between Iran and Tokyo, Japan. At the meanwhile, the DPRK officials have expressed their interest in taking part in the international tender for building the port facilities in Qeshm, Langeh and Jask ports, on the Persian Gulf coast, and during the visit they extended proposals in this respect.

Energy Minister Comments

LD281846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to IRNA, Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, at the end of his talks with the North Korean economic delegation, gave an interview about the results of the talks between Energy Ministry officials and the delegation. He said: During our meeting with the North Korean premier and economic officials, talks were held on mutual cooperation in water, power, dam construction, water tunnels and particularly on constructing the Siahpisheh storage dam in Iran. He added: Discussions were also held and agreements were reached on the purchase of drilling and tunnelling equipment and water pipes needed by the Energy Ministry.

In conclusion, the energy minister said: At a committee comprising representatives from the Ministries of Energy, Housing and Urban Development and Roads and Transport all the needs were studied. Details of the final agreements reached will be announced in the protocol due to be signed jointly by the economic authorities of Iran and North Korea.

NEPAL

RISING NEPAL WELCOMES U.S. AID AGREEMENTS

BK240345 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Useful Assistance"]

[Text] The signing of two agreements between his majesty's government and the Government of the United States in Kathmandu the other day under which the latter is to provide a grant assistance of over 22.4 million rupees for the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS) and Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Project (IHR/FP) can be described as an useful exercise in the concept of the developed countries helping the developing countries develop themselves. Being a predominantly agricultural country with all that goes with it, the major portion of the agreement fund goes rightly towards the expansion and improvement of the IAAS which is providing a singular service to the country by producing competent workers in the field. Both agriculture and livestock experts are direly needed in the country for raising the agricultural production as well as for the supply of meat and dairy products. The IAAS located in Rampur in Chitwan District has been providing valuable services to the country by producing a part of the necessary manpower in the related fields. The fact that now, it would be in an even better position to produce such manpower is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction.

The other sector which the U.S. assistance will be helping is the all important sector of health and family planning. The concept of integrated health is one under which it is sought to provide a comprehensive health package to the rural populace. Much as health care is needed in the rual sector, the need for family planning programmes is equally important. The population growth rate of 2.6 percent is surely much more than a least developed country like Nepal can afford. Hence, the need for an efficient and effective nationwide family planning programme can neither be underestimated or neglected. Indeed, family planning programmes backed by adequate supply of family planning devices must be taken to the common man. While coercion is no solution to this very humane problem, field workers ought to be able to convince the people to take up family planning not only because the country suffers due to uncontrolled population growth but because they themselves will suffer due to a large family. Indeed, family planning programmes ought to be taken up with renewed vigour and no efforts should be spared to make the campaign successful. The agreements with the United States, as such, provide some funding for these two important projects and reflect the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

SRI LANKA

MP ALLEGES CIA PLAYED ROLE IN SPLITTING SLFP

BK261128 Colombo SUN in English 20 Apr 82 p 12

[Excerpt] The SLFP [Sri Lanka Freedom Party] MP for Gampaha has charged that the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) played an active role in breaking up the SLFP and was also involved in the assassination of S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike.

He made the charge at a mass rally last Saturday [17 April] evening at Kurunegala where SLFP leader Sirima Bandaranaike presided.

The disunity and splits in the SLFP could be attributed to the work of the CIA through its men operating here, Mr Bandaranaike alleged.